

Frederico Philippi, Reiche, etc.,—and various Europeans, including Skottsberg, Presl, Bertero, and others.

The brief lists of ferns included in this review are familiar for most of their genera, but naturally not for the species, only the omnipresent *Cystopteris fragilis* being represented. In a footnote, reference is made to a FERN JOURNAL article, "The Ferns of Central Chile," published in the second number of 1930.

INJURIOUS FUNGUS PARASITE OF EQUISETUM.—During the past year a fungus disease of *Equisetum praealtum* Raf. has become very severe around Columbus, Ohio. The fungus is one of the Discomycetae, *Stamnaria americana* Masee & Morgan. This species was originally described from Preston, Ohio. It differs from the European *Stamnaria equiseti* in having much larger asci and spores. It forms large patches more especially on the lower internodes and these spread until the stem is so much injured that the shoot dies. The little cups break out in more or less longitudinal rows and when fresh have a yellowish orange color, giving very much the appearance of an ordinary rust. The cups are too small to be distinguished by the naked eye. Some parts of a large patch of *Equisetum* near Columbus have nearly every stalk infected, with a large percentage of them dead.—JOHN H. SCHAFFNER, *Columbus, Ohio.*

TRICHOMANES PETERSII A. GRAY IN TENNESSEE.—On Saturday and Sunday, April 11 and 12, 1931, the Smoky Mountains Hiking Club of Knoxville made a trip to Thunderhead Mountain in the Great Smokies via Townsend and Tremont, Tennessee. Making what proved to be a fortunate decision, Dr. H. M. Jennison, Mr. Harlow Bishop and the writer started some hours



in advance of the Club group in order to make some botanical collections. While searching for mosses in the moist ravines along the middle prong of the Little River above Townsend, the writer found on the faces of sandstone boulders and ledges overhanging a small brook, a growth which at first appeared to be a thin thalloid liverwort. Closer examination of the plants with a hand-lens revealed fronds with veins and terminal sori. A short pause for searching the memory was followed by whoops of joy, when the plants were recognized as the rare *Trichomanes Petersii* A. Gray. Comparison of the collection with material from Alabama on file in the herbarium of the University of Tennessee confirmed the determination. This fern may now be recorded from near Tremont, Blount County, Tennessee, which is the seventh known station<sup>1</sup> for the United States. We are happy to report that the new station is within the bounds of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and under the supervision and control of the National Parks Service.—AARON J. SHARP, *University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.*

Fern lovers may be interested to know that two fine specimens of Holly Fern (*Cyrtomium falcatum*) are growing in an old well at Cromwell, Connecticut. The spores must have blown in there from a plant a short distance away. They have survived two winters and at present writing (April, 1931) are in fine condition.—FLORENCE C. HUBBARD, *Cromwell, Conn.*

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<sup>1</sup> Graves, E. W. The Fern Flora of Alabama. *American Fern Journal* 10: 65-82. 1920.